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profit and loss are in favor of the older members and against the younger ones; and it seems but reasonable that the scale of admissions and weekly dues should be graduated with reference to this disparity.

The importance of this subject not only to those who are the immediate recipients of the benefits, but to those whose duty it is to provide for the indigent, when unable to provide for themselves, cannot well be over estimated. The highest legislative capacity, in the most civilized nations of the world, has always been directed to subjects akin to this. A remarkable feature of our own legislation is that matters of this kind seldom burden our statute book, or the thoughts of our grave legislators.

When the Statistical Congress recently assembled at Brussels, royalty felt itself honored by entertaining the learned men gathered from every part of Europe at a regal banquet. At a meeting of the Association for the Advancement of Science held a few years since, at Washington, the President of our own Republic permitted them to assemble and depart without any official or social acknowledgment of their presence.

I allude to these facts for the purpose of showing how little aid can be expected from our own general or municipal governments, until forced to consider these subjects by a pressure from without, which they will find themselves unable to resist; and to urge upon this Society, whose members are influenced by loftier motives and more disinterested zeal than is now found in our legislative halls, to take this important subject into their respectful consideration. Secure to the laboring classes a safe investment for the money appropriated by them to provide for future sickness, and you will diminish in like proportion the sum required to be paid for the maintenance of pauperism. Let these sums be frittered away in unsubstantial foundations, and pauperism and its associate charges must inevitably increase.

The American Geographical and Statistical Society cannot be more usefully employed than in elucidating the questions which form the subject of this paper.

WHITE POPULATION OF S. CAROLINA.

A decennial State census has been taken since 1809, with the following results:

Total.		Total.	
1809	217,482	1839	257,117
1819	231,828	1849	280,585
1829	250,943	1859	304,112
		Increase	
		Ratio.	
		p. c	
		Absolute.	
1809-19	14,346		
1819-29	19,115		
1829-39	6,174		
1839-49	23,468		
1849-59	23,527		

—And the following is given as the early enumerations of the white population in 1670, 150; in 1700, 5,500; in 1723, 14,000; in 1734, 7,233; in 1765, 40,000; in 1773, 65,000; in 1792, 146,178, and in 1800, 196,255.

PORK TRADE OF INTERIOR STATES.

The pork trade has become one of vast importance and is yearly increasing. It is chiefly carried on in the States immediately bordering on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. The number of hogs annually slaughtered is now nearly two millions and a half; in 1857-8, it was 2,208,975, and in 1858-9, 2,436,863, showing an increase in the latter on the former year of over 10 per cent. The slaughter returns for the States severally are as follows:

	1857-8			1858-9		
	Number of hogs.	Average weight lbs.	Yields of lard, lbs.	Number of hogs.	Average weight lbs.	Yields of lard, lbs.
Ohio.....	610,000	241	28	624,109	196	23
Indiana..	441,885	202	31	407,636	186	22
Illinois ..	463,577	202	37	596,136	183	27
Wisconsin	16,000	235	30	32,702	230	28
Iowa	85,533	199	39	158,217	173	22
Missouri ..	176,386	202	27	155,774	174	23
Kentucky	372,609	212	31	397,117	217	33
Tennessee	42,975	213	37	65,172	218	39

From this table, however, it is evident that although the number of hogs slaughtered was so much in advance of the slaughter of the preceding year, the products were not commensurately increased, as both the average weight and the yield of lard were much less per hog. As regards the average weight there was an increase in the latter year of about 6 per cent., and as regards the falling off in the lard it has been nearly 5 lbs. per hog. The returns above given embrace 179 places at which hogs were slaughtered.